DESPUT. AND SINGESTIES.

Exercise to the extent of great fatigue does more harm than good.

—Wherever milk is used plentifully, there the children grow into robust men and women. Whenever the place is user set by tea, we have degeneracy, swalt and vertain. —Troy Itm. 4.

—A writer in the London Agricultural Gazette is of the opinion that the polled or bornless cattle are the elder type, and that the horned form is the intrusive modern style.

—From sources of information it appears that the best farmers are coming more and more to the practice of leve culture. Farmers seem to be arranging the farms so as to have none but level fields un ser the plow.

—If as much money was spent in developing the walking gait of our horses as is devoted to bring out their trotting, pacing and running qualities, the real value of our horses would soon be very materially enhanced.—Chicago Times.

—Pastures should be dry free from

Pastures should be dry, free from slough holes, well seeded with different kinds of fame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, cut early and cure properly. Feed cornstalks, pumpkins, ensilings and plenty of vegetables in winter.

—Major Hugh T. Brooks reminds lovers of rusuberries that half the time

-major ringh 1. Brooks reminds lovers of raspherries that half the time spent in fatiguing tramps after wild ones would supply better in a fruit garden. They grow well in the shade of trees or a tence, and are easily tended and made productive by a liberal use of cheap mulch.—N. Y. Tribune.

There is a general online among

There is a general opinion among old farmers that cows having only three teats are apt to be superior milkers. This is often the fact, and one reason doubtless is that cows which give large quantities of rich m lk are most liable to those injuries from in ammation which so often destroy one of the teats.

which so often destroy one of the teats.

—Veal Cutlets: Put a piece of butter into a stewpan, with a small sprig of chopped parskey: stir over the fire until very hot: then pour over a cupful of white sauce—the yelks of three or four eggs well beaten. Stir constantly until as thick as cream, but do not let it boil. Dip each cutlet into it, covering it thickly with the sauce, and again set away to cool. Then egg and bread-crumb them. Fry lightly.—The Household.

-The Chicago Druggist recommends The Chicago Druggist recommends the following remety for severe scalds and burns: Cover the injured parts freely with soft seap. If the burns to severe, apply soon after linseed oil with a plential dressing of flour. This cakes, and cresh oil and flour can be added. When this covering falls oil a new skin will have formed, and no scar left. The same ournal says carron oil is one of the best remedes where the skin is unbroken, care, of course, being taken to exclude the air from the injured part.

How to Begin Poultry Keeping.

The location of a market poultry farm is a matter of no little importance. A near market is a necessity, but a "near" market is not ne essarily one that is within a few miles of the farm. A market may be five hundred miles distant and yet be "near," because it can be reached quickly and cheaply by a direct line of railroad. Before buying land for a poultry larm, or deciding to go into the poultry business on your ing land for a poultry larm, or deciding to go into the poultry busin as on your present farm, find out all about the grarketing are lites, and take all things into consideration. Manufacturing and mining villages are o ten better markets than the larger cities. The poultry raiser who lives within teaming distance of one of these villages, and is also upon a direct line of railroad leading to a city is about as well of for

tance of one of these villages, and is also upon a direct line of railroad leading to a city, is about as well off for market facilities as one need be. Nearly all parts of New England, New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey offer superior advantages to those who d sire to engage in market poultry raising.

The soil of the poultry farm should be such as can be profit ably cultivated, for it is not good economy for the poultry raiser to buy anything that can be more cheaply raised on the farm. "Which branch of poultry raising pays best?" is sone of the problems that these beginners expect me to solve. The question can only be answered in a general way. Near the crowded cities and manufacturing villages of the East it pays to keep owls to eggs alone. In many of these places the average price of fresh eggs is fully twenty-five cents a dozing eggs is fully twenty-five cents a doz n se sear round, and when hens can be ade to produce from ten to twelve ozen a piece in a twelvemonth any-

early spring, wholly by artificial means, is another thing altogether, as those who have tried it know. Raising chickens to sell alive or dressed in the fall and wiater is prolitable in most localities—very prolitable in some, especially where the poultry is raised of extra give and quality; and you should all remember that there is but little difference between the cost of rais ng roul r ee between the cost of rais ng poul r that will sell for the highes market price and that which will sall for bare ly enough to cover the co-t of ras no Raising capons is a very profitable branch of the poultry business, but there is at p esent no market for then except in the largest cities.

except in the largest cities.

From my own experience I say to allow who expect to devote their whole time to poultry, that it pays best to rur the business for all that it is worth the business for all that it is worth. Take up one at branch a time, and as soon as you have that on a paying founds tion go on to the next. Right here see as to be a good place to remark that it will surely pay to have all your poutry products of the best. If you deal it eggs, sell only c can, fresh eggs if you raise spring chickens get them out earl and see that they are plump and welfeathered when sent to market; if you sell dressed fowls sell those that a large, fat and dressed in the style the your market demands. At a to has overything the best of its kind the e is the secret of the high proces the some poultry raisers always obtain fo their products. — Ohio Furnier. Culture of Watercres

Watercress, nasturtium officinale, is sell known for its sharp, pungent, but agreeable favor, and for its uses as a healthy vegetable for the early spring and summer use. It contains, like most of the other varieties of the cruciters family, as mustard, cabbage, &c., considerable sulpour, and is therefore cooling and laxative in its effet upon the system. Eaten in the form of a sandwich between thin slices of bread and butter, it was one of the luxuries of my early life, and I have always managed to scenre a liberal supply ever since, early life, and I have always managed to secure a liberal supply ever since, and would not willingly be without it.

As a market crop it is one of the most saleable and profitable—a four-quart basketful selling now in New York for seventy-five cents at wholesale, and retailing at fifty cents for a quart. As it is a percential crop, and one planted will take eare of itself or case, and increase and invest very once planted will take eare of itself or years, and increase and spread very rapidly, and as no insects or diseases trouble it, its culture is easy and inexpensive. It is an aquatic plant, but grows only in clear, running water, having a sandy bottom. A springy swamp with such a bottom makes an excellent place for a plantstion. If the swamp is surrounded with high ground, from which springs break out at the foot, it makes an exceedingly favorable focation.

iocat on,

A description of a plantation made in such a piece of ground, will give a very fair idea of what is required for success in this culture. The meadow is full of springs. The high ground at the edge or it slopes down 2) feet to the meadow. At the foot of the slope is a large spring basin, 12 feet [wide and 24 feet long, which supplies a copious stream of water that never freezes. This stream is carried in adith, four feet wide, along the bank for about 400 feet, and then across the meadow for about 1,200 feet; it is then turned at right angles, in the same direction as the first one, and carried about 1,300 feet down to a s ream which bounds the meadow. The fall is about three feet in the whole distance At the first, the basin only was planted, by drouping in a few cuttings of the stems of the plants, in balls of mud, to the bottom, where they quickly took root and soon spread all over it. The plants see I in July and August, and as the seed floa s down the stream, it is soon sown through its whole length, as is now the case with this plantation.

The ditches, however, should be made six feet wide, if the water is sufficient to keep in motion through them, or at any rate not less than four fet. At the foot of the ditches there should be a flood gate, to close the stream and back up the water in the winter in order to cover the cress and keep it from freezing at the ower end of the bed. At the head of it, it would be advisable to board up the sides of the ditches, making the space of feet, and e-vering it with hot-bed sash in the winter in order to cover the cress and keep it from freezing at the ower end of the bed. At the head of it, it would be advisable to board up the sides of the ditches an ear the surface spossible. For obvious reasons it will not do to wade in the order of the left hand, and the stems are gathered in a bunch with the finger of the left hand, and the stems are cut off with a sharp knie, three or four inches below. The cut cress is placed carefully in a basket on end until a snoot

could have a constant su ply through-out the whole season. I have known two s unrefect of sur ace to fill a basket, when the cross had been kept

basket, when the cress and been kept covered with water, and the water lowered before cutting; and the baskets sold for 50 cents each on the ground, the purchaser cutting for himself.

The lowest price I have known has been 20 cens per basket. At this rate, 1,000 feet of bed, four feet wide, should realize \$400, and at the highest price \$1,000 for each cutting. As all sorts of wome animals, from ducks to cows, are greed-

on her breast
"Margaret, what in the world do you
call that?" asked her husband.
"That was my grandmother's sauce
spoon. You know that it's fashionable

spoon. You know that it's insalonable now to wear old family plate."

Flamley said nothing more, for he knew that it was unnecessary to argue with his wife. The next night be asked his wife to attend the theater with him, and again she put on her spoon. After awhile Flamley came out with an enormous butcher-knife on his

shirt front.

"My gracious, Henry, what is that?"

"This was my grandfather's butcherknife. It's fashionable now to wear—"

"I'll take off the spoon."

"All right. Off goes the knife.—

**Transfer. Transfer.

It is said that places can be found a New York were what are called renuine oil paintings, three eet by two and a half, are painted in twenty ma-

ites. They find ready sale, and are nade exclusively for the American narket.—N. F. Sun. Bridgeport, Coun, has a dog board-ng-school. The owner of one of the ogs pays the trainer twenty-five do-ars per month for its board and tuition

-Never purchase balf-worn tools. hey will cost you more than new nes in the end. -N. F. Hera.d.

In turning off work a great deal depends on taking hold of it at the right
and: in doing tirst the thing that should
first be done, and so on. Many women
have a way of unravelling the cocoon
of their work so it will reel off smoothly
from beginning to end, without any snarl,
any delay, any waste. They see what is
tirst to be done, what next, what last,
what may be let undone, and proceed
in a logical order. The efficient worker
is systematic and diligent in the use of
time. She realizes that the hands of
the clock move just as fast when she is
dallying, besitating, 'putteding." as
wh a she is working at the top of her
speed.

Regularity and punctually in the matter of serving asea is essential to success in getting one's work promptly done up. If breakfast happens anywhere from six to nine, and dinner anywhere from twelve to three, and supper when it chances to be called for or to be ready, the houseworker will never flave a minute she can call her own. But if at a stated hour and min-

own. But if at a stated hour and minute the meals are served and are eaten, the work of the family may be readily crystallized about these points.

The heavy tasks, like washing and iron ng, must be so prepared for t at they will be as light as possible. If due provision is made beforehand there need not be much fresh cooking done while they are going or. The house-keeper will gain by going to bed an hour earlier the night before and getting up two hours carlier in the morning, so she can push the work well along witaout interruption before it is time to the busy about hreakfast. In these, as in other tasks, the brains must be made to save the hands and feet; while one is doing one thing she can be planning for

agament in her neighbor's household she will probably find some of the se-crets of her success hinted at in the suggestions above given. - N. F. Tribune

The Loss of Waist.

the year round, and when hens can be made to produce from ten to twelve dozen a piece in a twelvementh, and holy can see that there is a big profit to esmade. If you know the average price of eggs in your locality, and the cost of keeping a hen for a year, you can soon tell whether it will pay you beep fowns or eggs alone. For farmer's we a d others who can not dero their whole time to busine s, it seems to we had the made and the state of the

Much has been said against mulea, but while they stand as a synonym for stubbornne a, they may also e quoted as example, of patient endurance, and the mule is und up edly the connecting link talthough often the missing one, between diviliration and the distant mining camps of the mountains. A pack train of th rty animals just returned from the mining district excited our compassion. I hash mule was lades with four bales of hay ted in the middle, whith a side him look like an animated bunch of top-onions, the but sticking out in every direction. They are wise creatures, and patiently await their turn to be relieved from their heavy burden, which too fre uently are found to have galled, the desh, removing great (at he of his and skin and leacing great) wounds. Turned out into the open for to shift for themselves, they seem to harbor no resentment against their drivers for the sculuteratment, though they deplay a natual reluctance to come under the saddle the next time, and are not easily caught with chaft.

We remark the great numbers of crippled and deformed persons in every part of the West, particularly a return to a pair to exist of accidents in the mining districts; and also of e p sure to extreme cod in the hepter latitude, where emputation of fro en limbs often becomes necessary. Whesky has much to do with this terrile result.

The Nes Perces Indians and Lapwais

provision is made beforehand there need not be much fresh cooking done while they are going or. The house-keeper will gain by going to bed an hour earlier the night before and getting up two house earlier in the morning, so sho can push the work well along witaout interruption before it is time to the busy about hreakfast. In these, as is other tasks, the brains must be made to save the hunds and feet; while one is doing one thing she can be p anning for the next, all the time keeping the end to be gamed in view and pushing steadily toward that. Sede issues must be ignored for the time being, and hany be taken up and disposed of when the main work is done. These side issues are the "little foxes that spoil the grapes and keep the worker from reaching the goal. One must neglect a great many things each side the line she is working on if she would make rapid progress, a great many things that may call for doing, but which, if she stops to do, will hinder the man n work and give her little to show for her time. When the main things are attended to she may go lack and pick up dropped stitches, units details, atone for neglects and fasten loose ends.

It is well for her who would turn off work in variety and quantity to have a good many irons in the fire or near it, so if one can not be heated another can. Work can be cut out and made ready for the needle or machine: enterprises plannel so as to be taken up when opportunity serves, and thus no time be lost. A great deal of readin; kuitting, sewing, embroidery and fancy work as done by some women in moments that by others are utterly wasted. The ellicient housekeeper is usually good in for the needle or machine: enterprises splannel so as to be taken up when opportunity serves, and thus no time be lost. A great deal of readin; kuitting, sewing, embroidery and fasted to the second bag she handed out a silver the near a terry wasted. The ellicient housekeeper is usually good in forming in the restrice at the available help at commant. Children are made to save steps an

a half dollar to it as each alternate bag was rec ived and so the whole nineteen bags were paid for, the same quarter doing duty for each. When a squaw brings in a b anket full of sk ns of animals trapped by the family, she will sell only one at a time and must rece ve the price before she will allow a second one to be looked at.

We supposed that the Indians were confined to their reservations, but this is a great mistake. The reservation is a place to which the red man can retreat when he chooses, without danger of be-

Women, especially those of the upper classes, who are not o liged to keep themselves in condition by work lose after middle age sometimes earlier) a considerable amount of their beight, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sin ing down, main it to be attributed to the perishing of the muscles that support the frame in consequence of habitual and constant pressure of stays and dependence upon the artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears stays that pressure of stays and dependence upon these muscles and restrict the free development of the fibers that form them, refleving them from their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed incapacitating them from so doing, may feel sure she is preparing herself to be a dumpy woman. A great pity: Failur of health among women when the vigor of youth passes awa, is but too patent and but too commonly caused by this practice. Let the man who admires the pieces of pipe that does duty for the human body picture to himself the wasted fo m and seamed skin. Most women, from long cus om of wearing these stays, are really unaware how much they are hampered and restricted.

could be found in a strong elastic kind of jersey, sufficiently strong, and even stiff, under the bust to support it, and sufficiently elastic at the sides and back to injure no organs and impede no factions. Even in the case of the young and slight an elastic band under the alse ribs would not be in urious, but perhaps the contrary, serving as a constant hint to keep the chest well forward and the shoulders back; but every stif, unyielding machine, crushing t.e it is and destroying the fiber of muscle, will be faral to health, to freedom of movement and to beauty: it is scarcely too much to say that the wearing of such amounts to stupidity in those who do not know the consequences (for over and over again warning has been given) and to wick dness in those who do load and when he found trossman on the soft with Mrs. Wilson at his side and its arms around her, he ared up, shot the offender, wound ng him slightly, and then shot his wife and him elf fai-ally. The sons are from seventeen to treatly one parts of age, and deem; he good name and innocence of their mother. Pittsburgh Post.

Two of a Kind.

There are two members of the House who have twin brothers who greatly resemble them. The legislators who rejoice in duplicates are Phil Thompson. of Kentucky, and Representative Horr, of Michigna. It is not an unusual thing for Mr. Thompson's brother to find himself gathered by the arm by one of the Hou. Phil's Democratic colleagues and dragged in on the floor of the House, and the injunction thundered in his ear, "Why the dickens don't you get in your seat and vote? Our bill is upon its passage."

The other day Mr. Horr's brother approached the main door of the House,

The other day Mr. Horr's brother approached the main door of the House, and the polite Democrat in charge promptly snatched open the green baize door and bowed him in on the House floor. The Michigan twin strolled over to his brothers seat, sat down, and took part in all the opening ceremonies of the legislative day except that he failed to answer the roll call. Representative Reed, of Maine, who has some peculiar the legislative day except that he failed to answer the roll call. Representative Reed, of Maine, who has some peculiar way of identifying the Horr brothers, concluded he would have a little fun, and slipped over and posted the Doorkeeper. That functionary stalked over to the desk of the Michigan Statesman, and informed the intruder that he must come out. "But," said the occupant of the chair, my name is Horr; I'm from Michigan." The Democratic Doorkeeper looked hard at the intruder, and would have weakened had not Mr. Reed made signs for him to go ahead; that it was all right. "But you are not Representative Horr," said the guardian of the House, "and you must come outside." Just then the real Representative of the Eighth Michigan District came in, and the Doorkeeper glared at the two in evident dismay. "All right," said Representative Horr, to his brother: "you go outside and I'll come out and talk to you." As the twin passed out the Doorkeeper took a sort of mental photograph of him with his eyes, and said to his chum: "I'll be blowed if he comes that game on me again." In a moment or two Mr. Horr left the floor and joined of him with his eyes, and said to his chum: "I'll be blowed if he comes that game on me again." In a moment or two Mr. Horr left the floor and joined his brother in the corridor. After they had finished their chat the Representative said to his brother: "You go in now and take my seat again." As he passed the portal the Doorkeeper smiled confidently and said: "All right, sir, I know which is which now." When citizen Horr was again in his brother's seat, Mr. Reed again beckoned to the Doorkeeper and said: "Great heavens! you've let the wrong man in again," and then pointed to Representive Horr, who was coming in from another door. The bewildered Doorkeeper looked at the two Horrs, and then as the cold sweat gathered on his brow, he stammered out: "For Heaven's sake, mark 'em some way, or I'm likely to turn the other fellow in a caucus any night." — Washington Republicom.

Misplaced Benevolence.

A one-legged man stood in a dark doorway on Clark street last evening. He leaned heavily on his crutches, and looked weary and discounged as he gazed at the passing people. Presently a tall man, with long hair and a benev-olent eye, halted near by and observed him nitinely.

olent eye, halted near by and observed him pitingly.

"There, my friend, is 25 cents for you," said the tall man, patronizingly, as he pulled a coin out of his pocket and held it toward the one-legged man with something of a flourish.

"What's it for?" inquired the despondent cripple, in a tone of surprise.

"It will buy you a supper," said the tall man grandly. "Promise me you'll not spend it for drink."

"Kind of you, I'm sure." murmured the weary one-legged man. "Call here in the morning and hand it to the cashier or one of the clerks."

"Why, are you not ____," stammered the tall man.

the tall man.

"No, I'm not begging this evening,"
said the cripple, quietly." I am trying to
figure out what rents to charge the tenants of this block of buildings next
year."—Chicago News. the tall man.

Why Sick People Drink Tea-

Why sick People Drink Tea.

Why is it that those who are sick or convalescing from sickness ask for and relish a cup of tea? Why is it, again, that physicians will so often recommend tea and forbid coffee? Plainly, the answer is because tea is the most wholesome beverage, and in this respect excels coffee. But while the use of tea is increasing, there is one class of the community who do not realize the advantages that tea offers them; and that class is the very poor in purse, who regard tea as a luxury that they cannot afford, when, if they did but know it, gard tea as a luxury that they cannot afford, when, if they did but know it, they could not afford to do without tea. It is the general use of tea that will save many a doctor's bill. It is tea that assists digestion, and it is tea that makes one's beefsteak go farther. In this respect it is a positive economy, and it is not always the lowest priced article that is the cheapest. Quality in tea means strength and flavor, and it is much better and cheaper to have a good tea at a ter and cheaper to buy a good ten at a fair price than to get the very low in price; and it is good tea that the poor man wants.—Scientific American.

—Many Georgia papers are urging the necessity of the whipping post in that State.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. PANSAR CITY AND ST 100

n.	KANSAS CITY, April 29, 1884.	Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac
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TREUMONIA PREVENTED.

OTHERS BAY, N.Y., Aprill, 1883.

I be'isve I have been saved from a terrible illness by Allocock's Possors Plastran.

About a mouth age I was attacked with a violant pain in my cheet, accompanied by a fever and great difficulty in breathing. I apprehended pneumonia, which is so prevalent at present; I went to bed and applied one Allcock's Plaster between my shoulder blades and two on my cheet. In an hour my breathing was much easier, in two hours the pain had left me, and the next morning I awoke perf cily free from fever. I went about my business as usual, and at the end of a week took the plasters off.

For the last ten years Allcock's Plasters have been used by my family with the best effect in col.is, coughs, and pain in the side and back.

INTERMONAY, ROON NO. IR.

If first saw what a very flueremedy ALLCOCK's POROUS PLASTERS were when they cured my wife of asthma, and when I was attacked with preumonia, some three months ago, I first shought of ALLCOCK's PLASTERS. By the advice of my physician I, p aced two under each shoulder-blade and two on my chest; in a few hours I breathed easier, the congestion of the lungs was much less, the ley feeling down my spine and in my back vanished; the plasters soon made me so warm that I broke out in a profuse perspiration, and in three days I was well and attending to my affairs. I ought to say that I took two BRAYDRUTH's PILLS every night for over a week, which I think helped me a good deal.

WILLIAM PRASCA.

Be sure to obtain "Allcock's" Porous Plaster, as all others are worthless imitations.

A LETTER from Berlin says: "The Em-

tions.

tions.

A LETTER from Berlin says: "The Emperor is a grown ten years older during the last decade."

Cancer for Twenty Years.

Mr. W. R. Robinson, Davishoro, Ga., wries, under date Jan. 3, 1881: "I am getting on finely, the uncer is gradually healing. I feel that Swiit's Specific will cure the horroble cancer which as be on feeding on mr. for over twenty years."

Mr. O.G. Barron, or Banning, Ga., writes, dated March 3, 1884: "The soreness has all gone out of the Cancer, and my health has greatly improved. I have taxon six bottles of Swift's Specific, for a Skin Cancer, which I have had for years."

Trestine on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed iree.

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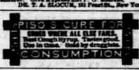
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